

Select count(*) from T where T.A < b group by T.A

FIG. 2

Table T

	Col. A	Col. B		Col. H
Row 1				
Row 2				
Row G				

FIG. 3

Assumption: Cardinality of T.A is Ca

Query Optimizer Needs to Estimate Ca' (cardinality of
T.A after applying local selection)

FIG. 4

$$Ca' = \min(Ca, X)$$

FIG. 5 Prior Art

$$Ca' = Ca(1-(1-1/Ca)^X)$$

where

X = Number of Rows in Intermediate Dataset

FIG. 6 Prior Art

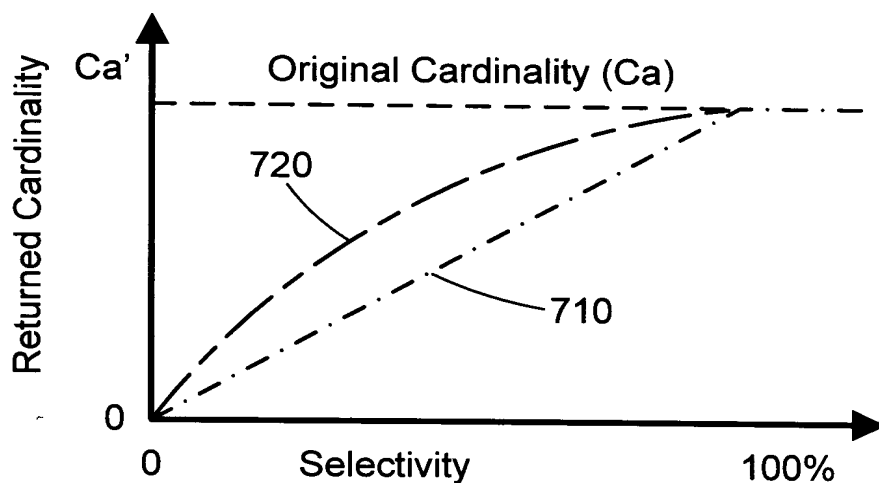


FIG. 7 Prior Art

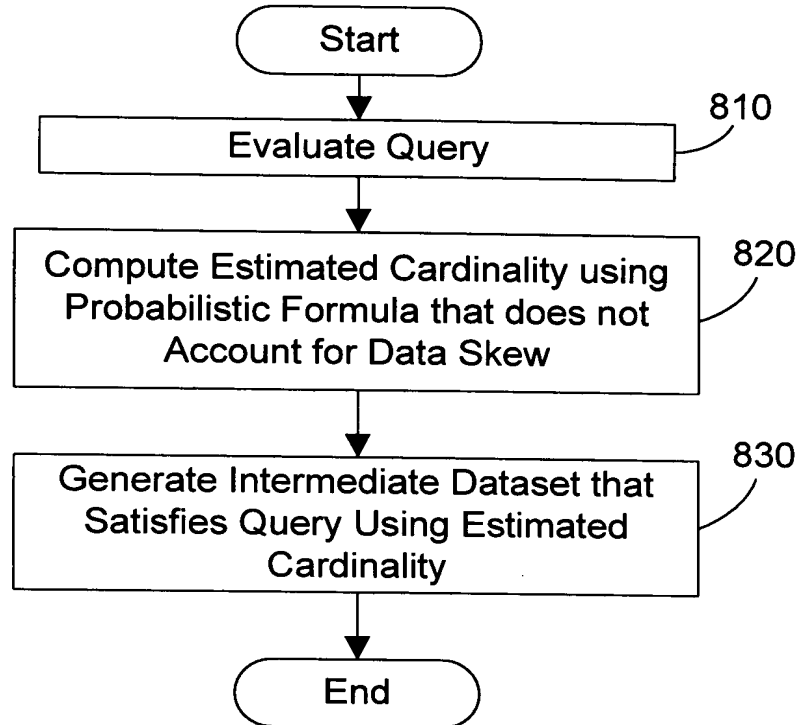


FIG. 8 Prior Art

$$Ca' = P + M(1-(1-1/M)^Y)$$

where

$$M = Ca - (P+Q)$$

$$Y = X - Fi$$

X = number of rows in intermediate dataset

P = number of distinct skewed values in X

Q = number of distinct skewed values not in X

Fi = sum of frequencies for all skewed values
in X above predetermined threshold

FIG. 9

5/7

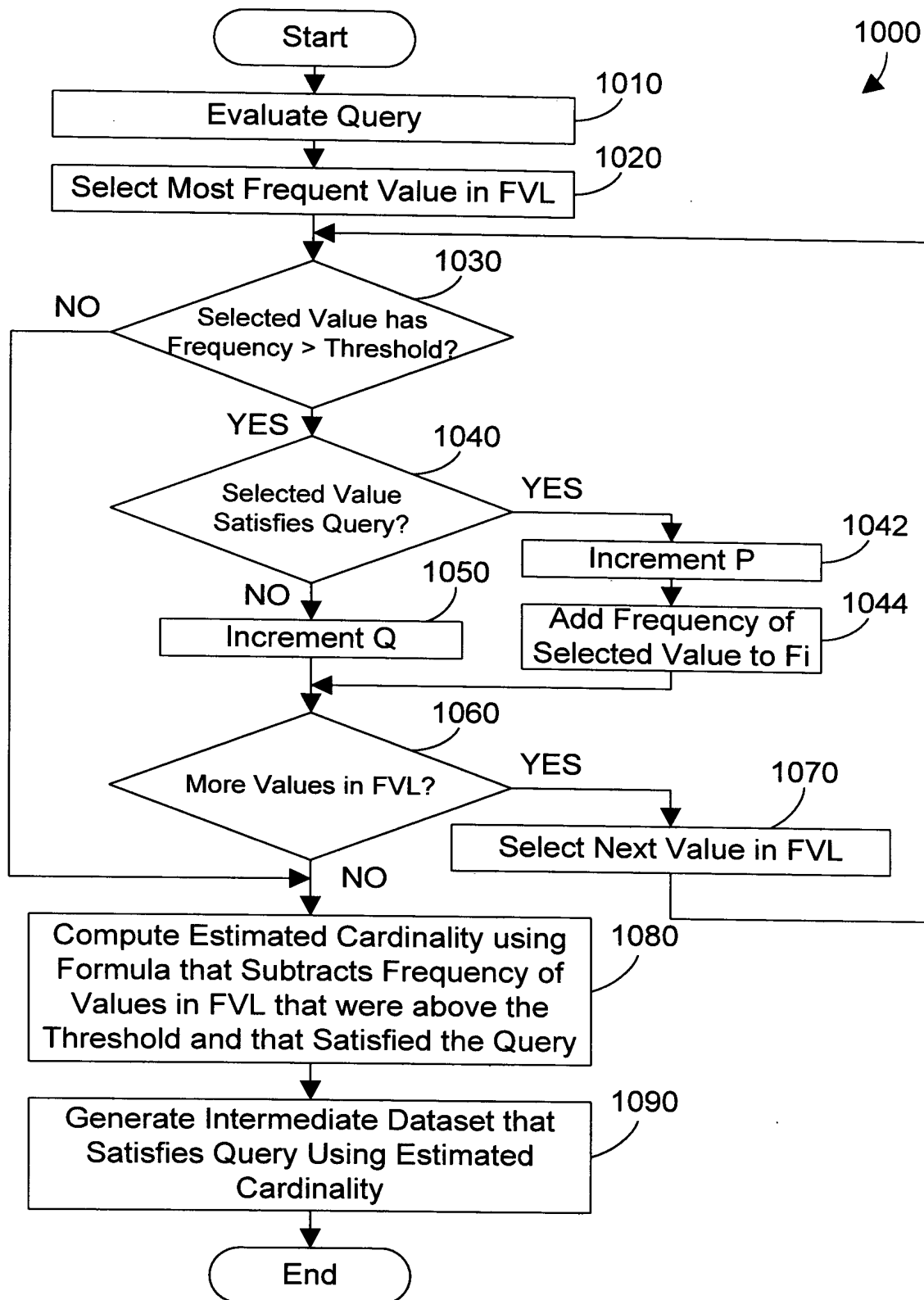


FIG. 10

6/7

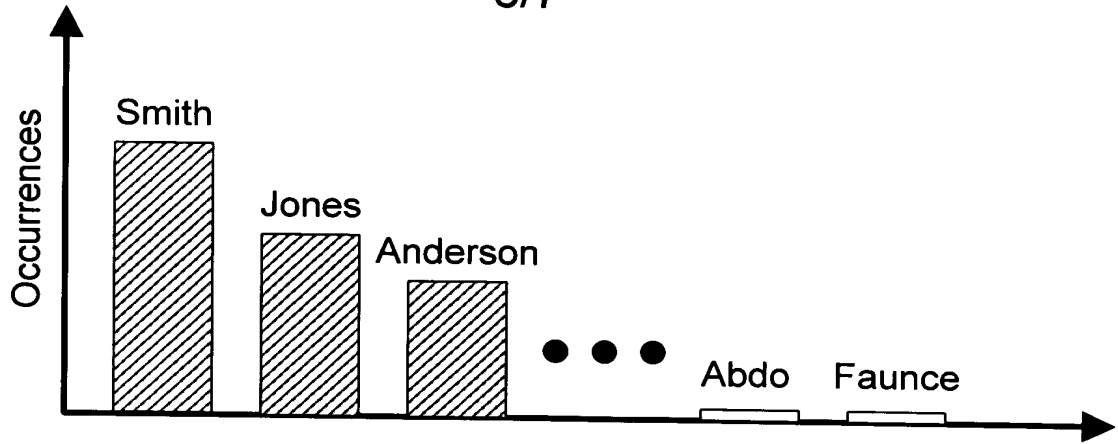
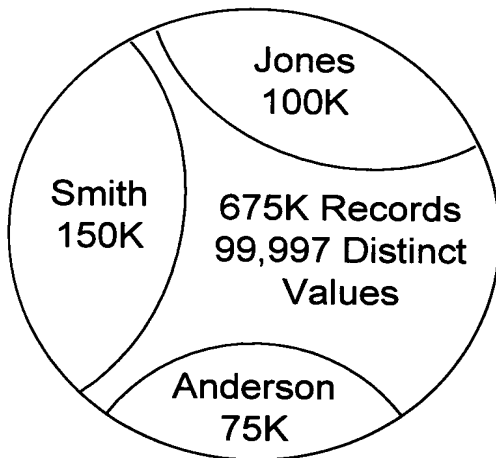


FIG. 11



Total Records = 1,000,000
Cardinality = 100,000

FIG. 12

Select count(*) from T where T.A > "F"

FIG. 13

Frequent Values List

Value	Freq.
Smith	150,000
Jones	100,000
Anderson	75,000
<hr/>	

1400
1410

FIG. 14

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= (1,000,000 * 0.333) - (150,000 + 100,000) \\ &= 83,000 \end{aligned}$$

FIG. 15

$$\begin{aligned} M &= 100,000 - (2+1) \\ &= 99,997 \end{aligned}$$

FIG. 16

$$\begin{aligned} Ca' &= 2 + 99,997(1 - (1 - 1/99,997)^{83,000}) \\ &= 56,397 \end{aligned}$$

FIG. 17

$$\begin{aligned} Ca' &= \min(100,000, 333,000) \\ &= 100,000 \end{aligned}$$

FIG. 18 Prior Art

$$\begin{aligned} Ca' &= 100,000(1 - (1 - 1/100,000)^{333,000}) \\ &= 96,421 \end{aligned}$$

FIG. 19 Prior Art